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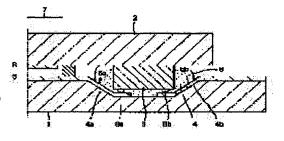
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(54) LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE AND ITS PRODUCTION

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To make it possible to decrease the number of members and packaging stages at the time of mounting a driving IC by providing the outer peripheral part of the display region of a substrate with a recessed part having inclined side wall parts facing each other, housing this driving IC into this recessed part and holding the driving IC with two sheets of the substrates. CONSTITUTION: The peripheral part of the substrate 1 is provided with the recessed part 4 for housing the driving IC 3. The driving IC 3 is disposed over the entire surface of the outer peripheral part of the display region 7 or in two sides or three side parts and, therefore, the recessed part 4 is also disposed over the entire surface of the outer peripheral part of the display region 7 or in the two sides or three side parts. The one sloped part 4a of the recessed part 4 is also provided with a wiring 5a in continuation with a wiring 5 and the other sloped part 4b of the recessed part 4 is provided with a supply wire 5b for signals supplied from an external circuit to



the driving IC 3. Electrodes 5a, 5b are formable from the peripheral part of the recessed part 4 toward the base of the recessed part 4 without disconnection if the opposite side wall parts of the recessed part 4 are provided with the sloped parts 4a, 4b in such a manner.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] While preparing the viewing area which pinched liquid crystal between two substrates which prepared the electrode While preparing the crevice where the side-attachment-wall section which counters the periphery of this viewing area at the periphery section of the viewing area of the aforementioned substrate in the liquid crystal display which carried IC for a drive for supplying a driving signal to this viewing area inclined The manufacture method of the liquid crystal display characterized by having contained the aforementioned IC for a drive to this crevice, and pinching by two aforementioned substrates.

[Claim 2] While forming wiring in two or more crevices established in one substrate, arrange IC for a drive which pours a resin into this crevice and has a terminal electrode, and the aforementioned IC for a drive is pressurized by the substrate of another side. The manufacture method of the liquid crystal display characterized by heating or exposing, stiffening the aforementioned resin and pinching the aforementioned IC for a drive by two aforementioned substrates while making the terminal electrode of IC for a drive contact the wiring in the aforementioned crevice.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to the liquid crystal display which carried IC for a drive in the periphery of a viewing area, and its manufacture method about a liquid crystal display and its manufacture method.
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] It was made to function as display by a liquid crystal display's pinching liquid crystal between two substrates in which the electrode was formed, from the former, and supplying a driving signal to this electrode from IC for a drive.

[0003] As the mounting method of this IC for a drive, the method used from the former is the TAB (Tape Automated Bonding) method. By this TAB method, as shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, IC11 for a drive was mounted in the tape career 12, and the one side edge of this tape career 12 was connected to the electrode 14 of a liquid crystal panel 13 through the anisotropy electric conduction film 15.

[0004] By this TAB method, while forming golden bump 11a with a height of about 20 micrometers in the electrode of IC11 for a drive, copper pattern 12b is formed on film 12a, such as a polyimide, gold or tin is plated, and the carrier tape 12 is formed. After connecting golden bump 11a of IC11 for a drive to this carrier tape 12 by thermocompression bonding, the resin seal of IC11 for a drive is carried out, and copper pattern 12b is connected through the electrode 14 and the anisotropy electric conduction film 15 on a liquid crystal panel 13. [0005] However, by this TAB method, while there were many connection places, such as connection of IC11 for a drive and the carrier tape 12 or connection of the carrier tape 12 and a liquid crystal panel 13, and there were many part mark and mounting processes, while the carrier tape 12 using expensive members, such as polyimide gold, was required, and becoming the hindrance of highly-minute-izing, there was a problem of being easy to generate a faulty connection.

[0006] As a method which, on the other hand, does not use the above carrier tapes 12, as shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, there is also a method of carrying IC for a drive directly on the substrate of a liquid crystal panel. It is the method of making pressure—welding connection of the wiring 16 on glass—substrate 13a of a liquid crystal panel 13, and IC11 for a drive in which golden bump 11a was formed, by the contraction stress of the UV hardening resin 17 by which it is placed between the opening sections of a liquid crystal panel 13 and IC11 for a drive. If IC11 for a drive is directly carried on substrate 13a, while the price of a use member or the number of manufacturing processes can fall few, it becomes possible to form simultaneously with a pixel electrode (un-illustrating) the wiring 16 for connecting IC11 for a drive, and there is an advantage that it can respond also to highly minute—ization.

[0007] However, although it is made to harden by the method of carrying this IC11 for a drive directly on substrate 13a, applying an optical hardening type or a heat-hardened type resin, and pressurizing IC11 for a drive, in case IC11 for a drive is fixed Since IC11 for a drive of each of was pressurized and it fixed, while fixed work took the long time, there was a problem that a fixed state varied each IC11 for a drive of every. If a liquid crystal display turns with high

definition especially or it enlarges, the number of IC for a drive which must be used will increase and the above problems will pose a big problem.
[0008]

[Objects of the Invention] the member at the time of being invented in view of the trouble of such conventional technology, and mounting IC for a drive by the liquid crystal display concerning this invention, and its manufacture method, — while lessening a number and a mounting process and lessening generating of a faulty connection, it aims at offering the liquid crystal display suitable for highly minute—ization

[0009] Moreover, by the liquid crystal display concerning this invention, and its manufacture method, while canceling this thing to the fixed work of IC for a drive for a long time, it aims at offering the liquid crystal display which also canceled dispersion in a fixed state.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above—mentioned purpose, in the liquid crystal display concerning this invention While preparing the viewing area which pinched liquid crystal between two substrates which prepared the electrode While preparing the crevice where the side—attachment—wall section which counters the periphery of this viewing area at the periphery section of the viewing area of the aforementioned substrate in the liquid crystal display which carried IC for a drive for supplying a driving signal to this viewing area inclined, the aforementioned IC for a drive was contained to this crevice, and it pinched by two aforementioned substrates.

[0011] moreover, by the manufacture method of the liquid crystal display concerning this invention While forming wiring in two or more crevices established in one substrate, arrange IC for a drive which pours a resin into this crevice and has a terminal electrode, and the aforementioned IC for a drive is pressurized by the substrate of another side. While making the terminal electrode of IC for a drive contact the wiring in the aforementioned crevice, it heats or exposes, the aforementioned resin is stiffened, and the aforementioned IC for a drive is pinched by two aforementioned substrates.

[0012]

[Function] If constituted as mentioned above, while being able to lessen the part mark and the mounting process at the time of carrying IC for a drive and being able to reduce generating of a faulty connection, the liquid crystal display suitable for highly minute-ization and its manufacture method can be offered.

[0013] Moreover, while canceling this thing to the fixed work of IC for a drive for a long time, the liquid crystal display which also canceled dispersion in a fixed state, and its manufacture method can be offered.

[0014]

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained in detail based on an accompanying drawing. <u>Drawing 1</u> is the cross section showing one example of the liquid crystal display concerning this invention, and 1 and 2 are the crevices where a substrate and 3 were formed in IC for a drive, and 4 was formed in the substrate 1.

[0015] Substrates 1 and 2 consist of an alkali free glass with a thickness of about 1mm etc. The scanning signal wiring 5 formed succeeding the switching element (un-illustrating) which controls impression of the picture signal to the picture signal wiring or the pixel electrode formed succeeding the pixel electrode (un-illustrating) is formed in one substrate 1, and the counterelectrode 6 is formed in the substrate 2 of another side. In addition, such a pixel electrode and a counterelectrode 6 are usually formed by transparent electric conduction films, such as ITO (indium oxide tin), etc. Moreover, when glass substrates 1 and 2 contain an alkali component, an electrical property deteriorates [the transparent electric conduction film which constitutes a pixel electrode] by the alkali component, or there is a possibility that this transparent electric conduction film may become cloudy. Therefore, it is desirable to use for glass substrates 1 and 2 the alkali free glass which does not contain an alkali component. [0016] The crevice 4 for containing IC3 for a drive is established in the periphery of a substrate 1. Since IC3 for a drive is formed in the whole surface of the periphery section of a viewing area 7, two sides, or a three-side portion, it also establishes this crevice 4 in the whole surface of the

periphery section of a viewing area 7, two sides, or a three-side portion. This crevice 4 is almost the same as the thickness of IC3 for a drive, or it has thickness small a little, and the side-attachment-wall sections 4a and 4b which counter incline, and it is prepared.

[0017] Wiring 5a follows picture signal wiring or the scanning signal wiring 5, and it is prepared also in one ramp 4a of the aforementioned crevice 4, and supply line 5b of the signal supplied to IC3 for a drive from an external circuit is prepared in ramp 4b of another side of a crevice 4. Thus, it can form, without applying to the base of a crevice 4 from the periphery of a crevice 4, and disconnecting Electrodes 5a and 5b, if Ramps 4a and 4b are formed in the side—attachment—wall section which a crevice 4 counters.

[0018] Aforementioned IC3 for a drive is formed in order to supply the scanning signal for turning on this switching element in the switching element (un-illustrating) formed in the viewing area 7 or to supply a picture signal to the pixel electrode prepared in the viewing area 7. This IC3 for a drive consists of a sampling circuit, a shift register, an output circuit, etc.

[0019] In order to carry this IC3 for a drive on a substrate 1, the field in which the terminal electrodes 3a and 3b of IC3 for a drive were formed stands face to face against the base of a crevice 4, and it is carried so that the electrodes 4a and 4b formed in the base of a crevice 4 may be contacted. Namely, the heat—hardened type or the optical hardening type resin 8 which consists of an epoxy resin, phenol resin, etc. in a crevice 4 is applied. Pressing IC3 for a drive Terminal electrode 4a of the terminal electrodes 3a and 3b and a substrate 1, IC3 for a drive is carried on a substrate 1 by making 4b contact, stiffening a resin 8 and maintaining the terminal electrodes 3a and 3b of IC3 for a drive with the shrinkage force of this resin 8 by irradiating heat or light at a resin 8, in the state where the terminal electrodes 4a and 4b of a substrate 1 were contacted.

[0020] In this case, pouring in the heat-hardened type or optical hardening type resin 8, arranging IC3 for a drive, and pressing all ICs3 for a drive simultaneously by the substrate 2 of another side, all the crevices 4 on a substrate 1 are made to harden simultaneously an optical hardening type or the heat-hardened type resin 8, and all ICs3 for a drive are simultaneously carried in them.

[0021]

[Effect of the Invention] as mentioned above, the member at the time of carrying IC for a drive, since IC for a drive was contained to this crevice and it pinched by two substrates, while preparing the crevice where the side-attachment-wall section which counters the periphery section of the viewing area of a substrate inclined according to the liquid crystal display concerning this invention — while being able to lessen a number and a mounting process and being able to lessen generating of a faulty connection, the liquid crystal display suitable for highly minute-ization can be offered Moreover, while canceling starting the fixed work of IC for a drive for a long time, the liquid crystal display which also canceled dispersion in a fixed state can be offered.

[0022] moreover, by the manufacture method of the liquid crystal display concerning this invention While arranging IC for a drive which pours in a resin and has a terminal electrode while forming wiring in two or more crevices established in one substrate, pressurizing IC for a drive by the substrate of another side and making the terminal electrode of IC for a drive contact the wiring in a crevice the member at the time of carrying IC for a drive, since it heats or exposes, a resin is stiffened and IC for a drive is pinched by two substrates by things — while being able to lessen a number and a mounting process and being able to lessen generating of a faulty connection, the liquid crystal display suitable for highly minute—ization can be offered Moreover, while canceling starting the fixed work of IC for a drive for a long time, the liquid crystal display which also canceled dispersion in a fixed state can be offered.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing one example of the liquid crystal display concerning this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing the conventional liquid crystal display.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing showing other conventional liquid crystal displays.

[Description of Notations]

1 2 [... A crevice, 4a, 4b / ... The side-attachment-wall section prepared by inclining] ... A substrate, 3 ... IC for a drive, 4

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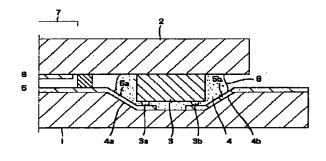
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(54) 【発明の名称】 液晶表示装置及びその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【構成】 二枚の対向する面に電極を形成すると共に、この二枚の基板間の液晶を挟持した表示領域を設け、この表示領域周辺部の一方の基板上に、前記電極へ駆動信号を供給する駆動用ICを搭載した液晶表示装置において、前記一方の基板の駆動用IC搭載部に、対向する側壁が傾斜して形成され、且つ前記駆動用ICの厚みより小さい厚みを有する凹部を設け、この駆動用ICの表面側に前記他方の基板を当接もしくは他の部材を介在して位置させた。

【効果】上記のように構成すると、駆動用ICを搭載する際の部材数と実装工程を少なくでき、接続不良の発生を少なくできると共に、高精細化に適した液晶表示装置及びその製造方法を提供できる。また、駆動用ICの固定作業に長時間掛かることを解消すると共に、固定状態のばらつきも解消した液晶表示装置及びその製造方法を提供できる。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 電極を設けた二枚の基板間に液晶を挟持 した表示領域を設けると共に、この表示領域の周辺部 に、この表示領域に駆動信号を供給するための駆動用 I Cを搭載した液晶表示装置において、前記基板の表示領 域の外周部に、対向する側壁部が傾斜した凹部を設ける と共に、この凹部に前記駆動用ICを収納して前記二枚 の基板で挟持したことを特徴とする液晶表示装置の製造 方法。

【請求項2】 一方の基板に設けた複数の凹部に配線を 10 設けると共に、この凹部に樹脂を注入して端子電極を有 する駆動用ICを配設し、他方の基板で前記駆動用IC を加圧して、前記凹部内の配線と駆動用ICの端子電極 を当接させると共に、前記樹脂を加熱または露光して硬 化させて、前記駆動用ICを前記二枚の基板で挟持する ことを特徴とする液晶表示装置の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は液晶表示装置及びその製 造方法に関し、特に表示領域の周辺部に駆動用 I Cを搭 20 載した液晶表示装置及びその製造方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術及びその問題点】従来から液晶表示装置 は、電極を形成した二枚の基板間に液晶を挟持し、この 電極に駆動用ICから駆動信号を供給することにより、 表示装置として機能させていた。

【0003】この駆動用ICの実装方法として、従来か ら用いられている方法は、TAB(Tape Automated Bon ding) 法である。このTAB法では、図2に示すよう に、駆動用IC11をテープ・キャリア12に実装し、 このテープ・キャリア12の一方端を液晶パネル13の 電極14に異方性導電膜15を介して接続していた。

【0004】このTAB法では、駆動用IC11の電極 に高さ20μm程度の金パンプ11aを形成すると共 に、ポリイミドなどのフィルム12a上に銅パターン1 2 bを形成し、金あるいは錫などのメッキを施してキャ リア・テープ12を形成する。このキャリア・テープ1 2に駆動用IC11の金パンプ11aを熱圧着ポンディ ングで接続した後に、駆動用IC11を樹脂封止し、銅 パターン12bを液晶パネル13上の電極14と異方性 40 導電膜15を介して接続する。

【0005】ところが、このTAB法では、ポリイミド 金などの高価な部材を用いたキャリア・テープ12が必 要であると共に、駆動用 I C 1 1 とキャリア・テープ1 2の接続、或いはキャリア・テープ12と液晶パネル1 3の接続など接続箇所が多くて、部品点数と実装工程が 多く、髙精細化の妨げになると共に、接続不良も発生し やすいという問題があった。

【0006】一方、上記のようなキャリア・テーブ12

晶パネルの基板上に駆動用ICを直接搭載する方法もあ る。液晶パネル13のガラス基板13a上の配線16 と、金パンプ11aを形成した駆動用IC11とを、液 晶パネル13と駆動用IC11の空隙部に介在するUV 硬化樹脂17の収縮応力によって圧接接続する方法であ る。駆動用IC11を基板13a上に直接搭載すると、 使用部材や製造工程数が少なく低価格化が可能であると 共に、駆動用IC11を接続するための配線16を画素 電極(不図示)と同時に形成することが可能となり、高 精細化にも対応できるという利点がある。

【0007】ところが、この駆動用IC11を基板13 a上に直接搭載する方法では、駆動用IC11を固定す る際に、光硬化型もしくは熱硬化型の樹脂を塗布して駆 動用IC11を加圧しながら硬化させるが、一つ一つの 駆動用 I C 1 1 を加圧して固定することから、固定作業 に長時間を要すると共に、固定状態が個々の駆動用IC 11毎にばらつくという問題があった。特に、液晶表示 装置が高精細化したり、大型化すると、使用しなければ ならない駆動用ICの個数が増加し、上述のような問題 が大きな問題となる。

[0008]

【発明の目的】本発明に係る液晶表示装置及びその製造 方法では、このような従来技術の問題点に鑑みて発明さ れたものであり、駆動用ICを実装する際の部材数と実 装工程を少なくし、接続不良の発生を少なくすると共 に、高精細化に適した液晶表示装置を提供することを目 的とする。

【0009】また、本発明に係る液晶表示装置及びその 製造方法では、駆動用ICの固定作業に長時間かかるこ とを解消すると共に、固定状態のばらつきも解消した液 晶表示装置を提供することを目的とする。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため に、本発明に係る液晶表示装置では、電極を設けた二枚 の基板間に液晶を挟持した表示領域を設けると共に、こ の表示領域の周辺部に、この表示領域に駆動信号を供給 するための駆動用ICを搭載した液晶表示装置におい て、前記基板の表示領域の外周部に、対向する側壁部が 傾斜した凹部を設けると共に、この凹部に前記駆動用Ⅰ Cを収納して前記二枚の基板で挟持した。

【0011】また、本発明に係る液晶表示装置の製造方 法では、一方の基板に設けた複数の凹部に配線を設ける と共に、この凹部に樹脂を注入して端子電極を有する駅 動用ICを配設し、他方の基板で前記駆動用ICを加圧 して、前記凹部内の配線と駆動用ICの端子電極を当接 させると共に、前記樹脂を加熱または露光して硬化させ て、前記駆動用ICを前記二枚の基板で挟持する。

[0012]

【作用】上記のように構成すると、駆動用ICを搭載す を使用しない方法として、例えば図3に示すように、液 50 る際の部品点数と実装工程を少なくでき、接続不良の発

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生を低減できると共に、高精細化に適した液晶表示装置 及びその製造方法を提供できる。

【0013】また、駆動用ICの固定作業に長時間かかることを解消すると共に、固定状態のばらつきも解消した液晶表示装置及びその製造方法を提供できる。

[0014]

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例を添付図面に基づき詳細に説明する。図1は、本発明に係る液晶表示装置の一 実施例を示す断面図であり、1、2は基板、3は駆動用 IC、4は基板1に形成された凹部である。

【0015】基板1、2は、厚み1mm程度の無アルカリガラスなどから成る。一方の基板1には、画素電極 (不図示)に連続して形成された画像信号配線もしくは 画素電極への画像信号の印加を制御するスイッチング素子 (不図示)に連続して形成された走査信号配線5が形成されており、他方の基板2には、対向電極6が形成されている。なお、このような画素電極および対向電極6は、通常、ITO(酸化インジウム錫)などの透明導電膜などで形成される。また、ガラス基板1、2がアルカリ成分を含むと、画素電極を構成する透明導電膜がアルカリ成分によって電気特性が劣化したり、この透明導電膜が白濁するおそれがある。したがって、ガラス基板1、2には、アルカリ成分を含まない無アルカリガラスを用いるのが望ましい。

【0016】基板1の周辺部には、駆動用IC3を収納するための凹部4が設けられている。駆動用IC3は、表示領域7の外周部の全面、または2辺或いは3辺部分に設けることから、この凹部4も表示領域7の外周部の全面、または2辺或いは3辺部分に設ける。この凹部4は、駆動用IC3の厚みとほぼ同じか、若干小さい厚み 30を有し、且つ対向する側壁部4a、4bは傾斜して設けられている。

【0017】前記凹部4の一方の傾斜部4aにも、配線5aが画像信号配線もしくは走査信号配線5に連続して設けられており、また凹部4の他方の傾斜部4bには、駆動用IC3に外部回路から供給される信号の供給線5bが設けられている。このように、凹部4の対向する側壁部に傾斜部4a、4bを設けると、凹部4の周辺部から凹部4の底面にかけて電極5a、5bを断線させることなく形成できる。

【0018】前記駆動用IC3は、表示領域7に設けられたスイッチング素子(不図示)に、このスイッチング素子をオンするための走査信号を供給したり、表示領域7に設けられた画素電極に画像信号を供給するために設ける。この駆動用IC3は、サンプリング回路、シフトレジスタ、出力回路などで構成される。

【0019】この駆動用IC3を基板1上に搭載するに

は、駆動用IC3の端子電極3a、3bが形成された面が凹部4の底面に対峙し、凹部4の底面に形成された電極4a、4bに当接するように搭載される。すなわち、凹部4内にエポキシ樹脂やフェノール樹脂などから成る熱硬化型もしくは光硬化型樹脂8を塗布して、駆動用IC3を押圧しながら端子電極3a、3bと基板1の端子電極4a、4bを当接させ、樹脂8に熱もしくは光を照射することによって樹脂8を硬化させ、この樹脂8の収縮力で駆動用IC3の端子電極3a、3bを基板1の端子電極4a、4bに当接した状態に維持することによって、駆動用IC3を基板1上に搭載する。

【0020】この場合、基板1上の全ての凹部4に、熱硬化型もしくは光硬化型の樹脂8を注入して駆動用IC3を配設し、他方の基板2で全ての駆動用IC3を同時に押圧しながら、光硬化型もしくは熱硬化型樹脂8を同時に硬化させて、全ての駆動用IC3を同時に搭載する。

[0021]

【発明の効果】以上のように、本発明に係る液晶表示装置によれば、基板の表示領域の外周部に、対向する側壁部が傾斜した凹部を設けると共に、この凹部に駆動用ICを収納して二枚の基板で挟持したことから、駆動用ICを搭載する際の部材数と実装工程を少なくでき、接続不良の発生を少なくできると共に、高精細化に適した液晶表示装置を提供できる。また、駆動用ICの固定作業に長時間掛かることを解消すると共に、固定状態のばらつきも解消した液晶表示装置を提供できる。

【0022】また、本発明に係る液晶表示装置の製造方法では、一方の基板に設けた複数の凹部に配線を設けると共に、樹脂を注入して端子電極を有する駆動用ICを配設し、他方の基板で駆動用ICを加圧して、凹部内の配線と駆動用ICの端子電極を当接させると共に、樹脂を加熱または露光して硬化させてことによって駆動用ICを二枚の基板で挟持することから、駆動用ICを搭載する際の部材数と実装工程を少なくでき、接続不良の発生を少なくできると共に、高精細化に適した液晶表示装置を提供できる。また、駆動用ICの固定作業に長時間掛かることを解消すると共に、固定状態のばらつきも解消した液晶表示装置を提供できる。

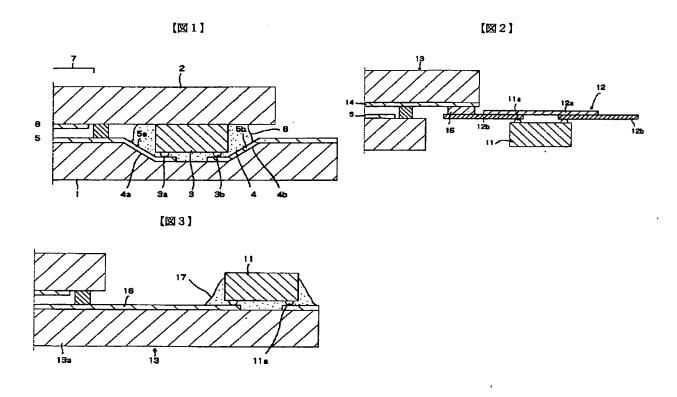
40 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る液晶表示装置の一実施例を示す図である。

【図2】従来の液晶表示装置を示す図である。

【図3】従来の他の液晶表示装置を示す図である。 【符号の説明】

1、2・・・基板、3・・・駆動用IC、4・・・凹
 部、4a、4b・・・傾斜して設けられた側壁部



フロントページの続き

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